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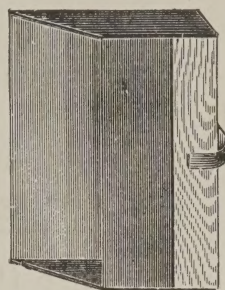


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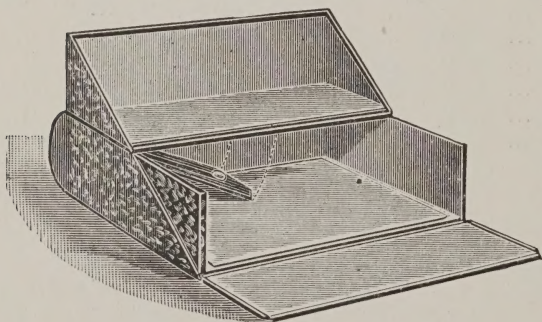
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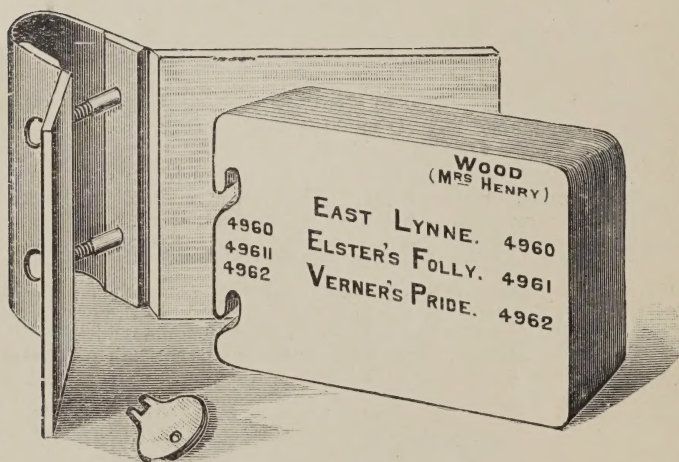
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## THE END OF OUR SEVENTH YEAR.

o o o

THE conclusion of another volume affords us an opportunity of surveying the past year as regards library progress and prospects.

Briefly, it may be summed up as a year of building and Carnegie gifts. A considerable amount of activity has been displayed all over the country in the erection and opening of new buildings provided by the munificence of Mr. Carnegie, and the time seems to have arrived for gathering up all this planning and organization work and recording it in a special handbook of English and American Carnegie libraries. Such a record would prove of immense value to library committees and architects, and would form no unworthy memento of one of the most extraordinary developments of educational work the world has ever witnessed.

Next year we hope to further improve the contents of the *Library World*, and to extend its influence; but, as we have already pointed out on more than one occasion, our efforts on behalf of the library profession at large are to a very great extent limited by the lack of universal support. The library movement has yet to make great headway against popular prejudice and studied misrepresentation, and before this can be overcome, library authorities should endeavour to procure much wider circulation for professional literature, in order to counteract the evil influences of so much misunderstanding. In the work of fighting against persistent misrepresentation the *Library World* has not been last, while as regards its information about, and sympathy with, every sane and progressive phase of library work it may justly claim to be a leader. The future policy of the magazine shall be dictated by similar considerations, and we sincerely trust that our efforts on behalf of the library profession in all its ramifications will be duly appreciated by our present and future subscribers.

THE EDITOR.



## THE PRACTICAL WORK OF ANNOTATION.

By ERNEST A. SAVAGE, *Borough Librarian, Bromley, Kent.*

o o o

AS a rule, the practical work of annotation falls either upon the shoulders of the librarian or of his principal assistants.

In most small and in one or two large libraries the chief writes all the notes, which, as they need so much care and intelligence in composition, are thought to be beyond the capabilities of younger members of the staff. In such circumstances annotation is expensive, and a librarian will think twice before introducing it into his catalogue. But these conditions need not always prevail. With a little preliminary organization the processes of annotation may be distributed among a number of junior and senior assistants at a saving,

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in the end, of a good deal of valuable time. The larger the number of assistants taking part the greater the economy in at least two respects: first, if the juniors bear a share, the work of the comparatively highly-paid seniors is lightened; secondly, the "bibliographic" intelligence of the staff is more likely to reach an efficient level—the ability to assist readers is more general, inasmuch as no assistant of average good memory can forget that his library possesses a book dealing with a certain subject in such and such a way when he has helped to make its note.

Two methods of dividing labour are familiar to me. In one method, prose fiction and some other books very easy to annotate are entrusted to juniors; books which are not quite so straightforward are assigned to seniors; the librarian supervises generally, and deals himself with the books (usually philosophical and theological dissertations) presenting the greatest difficulties. So far as economy of time is concerned this plan answers well enough if the assistants do not fall into the habit, as they are prone to do, of reserving the books which give them a little trouble for the librarian to tackle. With the second method the books pass from assistant to assistant, and then to chief. In a large library, two juniors would prepare the work, two seniors would write the catalogue slips and collect the material for the notes; whilst the sub-librarian or the librarian would mould and shape the notes into their final form. Provided the assistants are of average ability, and if a little organization goes to the making of the notes, the amount of work involved in the final correction will be so small that the librarian can very well keep pace with six assistants. For all-round training in research work this method seems preferable, and I propose to describe it in this article.

An annotator needs good reference works, but since all are necessary in the reference department, he will have them within his reach. If the library has a cataloguing room and is not limited as regards funds, duplicates of some of the less expensive books should be bought. Below appears a list of the books and papers which will be found of most service:—

#### SPECIAL REFERENCE BOOKS.\*

##### General.

- \*Allibone, S. A. Critical Dictionary of English Literature.
- \*Moulton, C. W. Library of Literary Criticism of English and American Authors.
- \*American Library Association. A.L.A. Catalog: 8,000 Volumes for a Popular Library. Pt. I.
- American Library Association. Leypoldt, A. H., and Iles, George. List of Books for Girls and Women and their Clubs.
- Hampstead Public Libraries. Descriptive Catalogue of the Books in the Lending and Reference Departments, Kilburn Branch Library.
- Sargant, E. B., and Wishaw, Bernhard. Guide Book to Books.
- Sonnenschein, W. S. A Reader's Guide.
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### Reference Works.

- \*American Library Association. Kroeger, A. B. Guide to Reference Books.

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- \*Adams, C. K. Manual of Historical Literature.
- \*Gross, Charles. Sources and Literature of English History.
- \*American Library Association. Larned, J. N. Literature of American History.

### Geography.

- Mill, H. R. Hints to Teachers and Students on the Choice of Geographical Books for Reference and Reading.

### Fine Arts.

- American Library Association. Sturgis, Russell, and Krehbiel, H. E. Bibliography of Fine Arts.

### Sociology.

- Bowker, R. R., and Iles, George. Reader's Guide in Economic Social and Political Science.

### Prose Fiction.

- \*Nield, Jonathan. Guide to the Best Historical Novels and Tales. Ed. 3.
- \*Philadelphia Free Library. Thomson, O. R. H. Prose Fiction in the Wagner Institute Branch.
- \*Baker, E. A. Descriptive Guide to the Best Fiction, British and American.
- \*Midland Railway Institute, Derby. Baker, E. A. Handbook to Prose Fiction.
- Dixon, Z. A. Subject-Index to Prose Fiction.
- Salem Public Library. Class List of Fiction. (Contains full list of historical fiction at end).
- American Library Association. Cornu, Mme., and Beer, William. List of French Fiction.
- Evanston Public Library. Graded and Annotated List of 500 Books in School Libraries.
- \*Finsbury. Class Guide to Fiction, 1903.

### GENERAL REFERENCE BOOKS.

- An encyclopædia.
- A brief general biographical dictionary.
- A dictionary of contemporary biography.
- A small atlas.
- A chronological dictionary.

The latest volumes of the best literary journals should also be handy. The *Times Literary Supplement* is specially valuable on account of its annotated list of publications.

\* The best books are marked with an asterisk.

Besides these any book in the reference library may be necessary to elucidate some point or other.

The special tools required are two forms. The first is the "Process Slip," which is designed to regulate the earlier processes of cataloguing and annotation. Only one slip is used for each batch of books, no matter whether consisting of five or of a hundred volumes.

Cataloguing Process Slip.		Nos. ....
1. Slips		
2. Author's name		
3. Biographer's name		
4. Biographical arts.		
5. Previous ed.		
6. Imprint		
	Illus.	Col.
	Maps.	Col.
	Plans.	Col.
	Portraits.	Col.
	Diagrams.	Col.
	Facsimiles.	Col.
7. Series note.		
8. Series abbreviation		
9. Reviews		
10. Bibliographies		
11. Glossaries.		

FORM I.

(On standard size slip, 3in. by 5in., approx.)

On first thoughts such a form may seem an uncalled-for piece of elaboration: actually it is an economical device, because it aims to make the juniors' work in cataloguing and annotation more valuable. With the form before him the junior cannot miss any of the details



He sets to work in this way. In the space at the top of Form 1 he writes the inclusive numbers of the books in the batch he is working upon. 1. In each book he puts an ordinary catalogue slip, and Form 2 (reproduced below). Then he proceeds to work through the whole batch, point by point, signing his initials to each process. 2. Taking which should be prepared before the books are passed on to a senior, the first book of the lot he turns to the library catalogue, obtains therefrom the form of the author's name which the library has previously adopted and enters it straightway upon the catalogue slip. Likewise he discovers the correct author-heading for all the books in turn. Of course he is not called upon to determine the precise form of heading if the author is so far unrepresented in the library—the seniors must do this—but he is expected to make quite certain that an heading already used is adhered to consistently and correctly. When he has looked through the batch he signs his initials against point 2.

3. Similarly in the case of any biographical works he finds the correct form of the biographee's name. 4. By the same reference as 3 he ascertains whether a biographee's note exists in the catalogue; if it does, he initials the head "2. Subject" on the note slip (Form 2) to show the senior that he can pass this item; if it does not then he makes no such mark. 5. If should appear among his batch a work of which there is either another copy or edition in the library, he abstracts the card relating thereto from the catalogue and withdraws the book from circulation until the senior cataloguer has done with it. 6. His next duty is to note the details of imprint on the back of each catalogue slip. (Head 9 on Form 2 is simply intended for any note in explanation of the imprint). 7. If any of the books belong to series he will refer to the general series note, if such exists. 8. Then to the correct form of the series abbreviation. (The foregoing details relate principally to cataloguing proper, but each process is taken as it appears on the slip for the sake of clearness.) 9. The junior begins on the annotations by hunting up the reviews in the periodicals usually depended upon for this purpose. As a rule purchases of new books are suggested by the reviews, and in such cases the name, volume, and page of the periodical publishing the review is marked on the back of each suggestion card or slip, so facilitating the references of the junior when the time for annotating comes. 10-11. Lastly, the junior ascertains whether the books include bibliographies or glossaries. These processes are simply set out in accordance with the practice of a particular library, and will be altered to suit other requirements. The point is, that by systematising note-making, much of the work now done by comparatively highly-paid seniors may be accomplished by inexpensive juniors, with advantage to the latter and the library.

The next step in annotating is illustrated by the "Note" slip (Fig. 2), which is designed to guide the senior next in grade above the junior. For each book, the senior will scribble the raw material on to one of the slips, working through the points one by one\*

\* The heads on the form are based on the code of instructions attached to a paper on "The Principles of Annotation," which I contributed to the *Library Association Record*, but of course they will vary according to the practice of other libraries.

1.	Author's qualifications. [Ed., compiler; authority of editorial board]	
2.	Subject. [Argument, theory, course of journey, scope of articles in ref. w.]	
3.	Point of View, Aim. [Object of journey; bias; treatment (limit, prep. required, popular, etc.);]	
4.	Editing. [Arrangement in ref. w. (alpha., chron., class.);]	
5.	Locale.	
6.	Period.	
7.	Principal chars.	
8.	Appendices. [Gloss.; bibliog.; matter not covered by title].	
9.	Imprint.	
10.	Sequels (complements).	
11.	Index.	
12.	Comparison.	
		13. Previous publication
		14. Basis.

FORM 2.

(On standard size slip, 3in. by 5in. approx.)

1. He ascertains whether the authors' qualifications have been properly dealt with before in the library catalogue. One writer, for example, may have produced a series of books on Pauperism, some of which the library already possesses. The senior refers to head Pauperism in the catalogue, where he will find several cards, each describing the features peculiar to its book, and one of them also bearing a brief note on the author's qualifications for writing on the subject; hence further reference to this point is unnecessary so far as such author's writings on *Pauperism* are concerned. But if this same author should turn from his speciality Pauperism to some other subject his qualifications for



dealing with it become important. In short, the assistant, must, if possible, give the public some idea of the author's standing in relation to each and every subject he takes up. Often these qualifications are not discoverable, perhaps because the authors turn to other subjects to boil the pot, or as a hobby; then the assistant will simply write his initials in the space on the form to show that the point has not been overlooked.

2. The second head on the form is the Subject. The reviews and the biographical articles put aside by the junior now come in handy, as, with their aid, and with the aid of the reference books listed above, the assistant sets down, in a series of terse, "telegraphic" sentences his abstract of the salient points of the book.\*

3. The next point is the relation of the book to that subject—the point of view of the author or the special features the book contains. The reviews and the prefaces usually convey some hint to help the assistant to deal with a feature of annotation, which although important, is not difficult. Of course, the literature of power does not present biases such as are to be looked for in the literature of knowledge; and sometimes in the latter, especially in the case of pot-boiling books, no particular leaning is traceable.

4. The fourth head, "Editing," only needs attention when the book is an edited classic or a work of reference, and does not present any difficulty whatever. 5-14. In the case of fictional or imaginative works, the locale, the period, and the principal characters are facts easily discoverable; and the same may be said of the remaining points on the form, with the exception of perhaps No. 14, which is sometimes carefully hidden by the publisher.

The work of this second assistant will leave the books annotated in a crude form, much like the two specimens now given. No. 1 relates to Geikie's "Scottish Reminiscences." For the sake of brevity I only print the headings used on the form.

#### Note to B1525.

1. *Author's qualifications.* "Has sojourned in every pt. of [Scotland], and for 60 years has mingled w. all classes of its inhabitants."
2. *Subject.* Anecdotes, stories, sketches of S. life.
8. *Appendices.* C. on: Scottish Sch. of Geol. Influence of Topog. on the People of S.
12. *Comparison.* Similar w.: Dean Ramsay's "S. Life and Char." (H 141).

This note, in its final form, will run as follows:—

*Author* "has sojourned in every part of [Scotland] and for sixty years has mingled with all classes of its inhabitants.  
*Subject:* Anecdotes, stories, and Sketches of Scottish life, character and customs. A gossiping history of social changes.

\*The points he should look for in connection with each class of books have no place in an article simply dealing with processes.

Chapters on : Scottish School of Geology. Influence of Topography on the People of Scotland. *Similar work*: Dean Ramsay's "Scottish Life and Character," (H 141).

Example No. 2 relates to Logan Jack's "Back Blocks of China,"

Note to C685.

1. *Author's qualifications.* Geologist to Govt. of Queensl.
2. *Course of journey.* Shanghai and by Yang-tsze to Sze-chwan, then S. to Maha and Bhamo.
3. *Object,* Inspection of mining properties—prospecting copper and other metals.

This becomes finally :—

*Author* : Geologist to Government of Queensland.  
*Course of journey* : Shanghai and by the Yang-tsze river to Sze-chwan, thence south to Maha and Bhamo. *Object* : Inspection of the workings for copper and other metals, and of various mining properties.

Although of fair average difficulty, these notes are not beyond the ability of even a young assistant who works with a form which will remind him of the points of importance. In each example, the author, states his qualifications in the preface. In example 1 the subject is clear from a cursory examination of the book ; the chapters noted are are digressions from the main theme and are important enough to be noted ; whilst, when the assistant refers to the subject catalogue, he cannot miss the entry of Dean Ramsay's similar work. Example 2 is perhaps less difficult, the course of the journey being marked on a map, and the object being stated in the preface.

With practice the assistant will readily grasp the annotative possibilities of every work he handles. He will learn that the most copious sources of information are :—

The Title-page.  
 The Preface.  
 The Contents.  
 Page Heads.  
 The First Chapter.  
 The Last Chapter.

Page and paragraph heads show up the contents with exemplary clearness, but they only appear in certain kinds of books. In other cases the title-page may state the qualifications ; the preface may give qualifications, scope of the book, its aim, and its standpoint ; the contents will show the scope, the special features, appendices, glossaries, and bibliographies ; the first chapter will sometimes compensate for the shortcomings of the preface ; whilst the last chapter may recapitulate the whole of the preceding chapters.

With slow, sure, methodical work more notes will be turned out than anyone would expect, although the fairly full rules given in the code referred to above be followed. The duty of the junior who prepares the work, and that of the senior who takes it up from this

point and carries it on to the final stage, can be performed in about the same time. Between them, they can write notes for about twenty non-fiction books per hour, or about ten books apiece per hour; two seniors cannot well do more. The final correction will occupy about one half the time.

When finally revising, the librarian or senior simply writes his corrections on the forms (Form 2.), which afterwards go back to the junior to be copied on to the catalogue slips or cards. Such corrections are usually only needed to give notes smoothness, perspicuity, and to cut out extraneous matter. Every word which does not help to make a note a true description of the contents of its book should be struck out; every fact bearing no relation to the idea or ideas is worthless; general, loose, incorrect, inexplicit statements merely waste even the small amount of money that municipal libraries can afford to spend on descriptive cataloguing.



## AN AMERICAN LIBRARIAN'S TRAMP ABROAD.

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LIBRARIAN Frank P. Hill, who recently made a tour through Europe for the purpose of visiting the foreign libraries to get ideas for the local library, read a paper on his travels and observations. Mr. Hill said in part:

"The trip lasted seventy days, during which time I passed through six countries, visited sixty-two libraries and fifty-three book stores in twenty-seven cities. The most advantageous portion of the trip was that through Great Britain, as the Public Libraries there are more like our own, and form a better basis for comparison. Some interesting points to be noted are as follows:

Libraries have smaller appropriations in Europe than in America.

The library movement is gaining ground in Germany and Switzerland, but there seems to be little progress in France.

Nearly all Public Libraries have separate rooms for men and women.

In Germany the Public Libraries are intended for poor people.

All libraries close part of the year for cleaning, and some of them every day in the week for the same purpose.

Great Britain has made great strides in Public Library matters the past seven years.

In England there is less co-operation among librarians than in America.

There appears to be considerable rivalry between the supporters of the open access system and those who favour closed shelves.



General reading-rooms in Great Britain are larger and are used more than here.

The best Public Libraries of Great Britain are quite as good as our best. This is particularly true of Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and some of the libraries in London.

Representatives of the Library of Congress, Providence Public Library and the Newark Public Library were abroad making purchases for their libraries.

The reference libraries of Europe are very much ahead of ours.

All the Public Libraries of Great Britain have a central building. I was impressed with the necessity for the addition of this most important feature to our own system, and upon my return home this was brought to my mind very forcibly by reading in the papers that the property now leased as an office building was likely to be taken for park purposes.

American libraries make better provision for children than do foreign libraries.

Most of the English Public Libraries separate boys from girls.

Children's rooms are open only between 5 and 9.

The decimal system of classification, same as adopted in Brooklyn, is used both in Leeds and Manchester, two of the largest Public Libraries in England.

Some advantages of the trip were :

In making connections with prominent booksellers on the Continent and in Great Britain ; in getting into closer touch with the librarians abroad ; in renewing acquaintance among my colleagues made some years ago ; in completing all the sets of magazines now at Montague Branch ; in obtaining a gift of the English Patent Office Reports as far as in print.

Upon landing in Rotterdam on June 24, I spent a day in that city, then going to Amsterdam, where I met C. B. Gerritsen, former Member of Parliament and owner of an excellent private library. Dr. Andersen visited Brooklyn two weeks ago, and was so favourably impressed with the work of our branches that he stated that Amsterdam, which had no Public Library, would certainly take measures to acquire one within a year. He was much interested in the movement in this country, but was not aware that it could be done in such a satisfactory neighbourhood manner as had been accomplished in Brooklyn.

From Amsterdam I went to Hamburg, where I was fortunate in making the acquaintance of Dr. Platte, who was for eight years librarian at West Point. He is doing splendid work in the Public Library in that city.

Berlin supports twenty-eight branches and twelve reading-rooms on a very meagre appropriation. Mr. Hugo Heimann supports at his own expense a better Public Library than the city.

The neighbouring city of Charlottenberg has a library with many of the characteristics of an American institution. There are 10,000 volumes accessible to the public.

In Dresden Dr. A. B. Meyer, director of the Geological Museum,

conducted me through his institution, which has many interesting library features.

I spent three days in Leipzig paying more attention to the book stores than to the libraries.

At Frankfort the Rothschild library has a curious rule which permits readers to take non-fiction home, but requires them to read novels in the library itself.

In Zurich I met Dr. Henry H. Field, a Brooklyn man, who is doing excellent work in connection with the Concilium Bibliographicum.

In Paris the Arondissement libraries under the control of the Board of Education, first received my attention. The Bibliothèque Nationale is the largest library in the world, having upwards of 3,000,000 volumes.

The British Museum received much of my time. I spent hours in this splendid library.

The Public Libraries of London are located in the different cities making up Greater London, and in the same city there may be three or four libraries with chief librarians, who are responsible to the same body, the Municipal Council.

The Finsbury Library, Clerkenwell, is the best representative of an open shelf system in the city, and the librarian, James Duff Brown, is its strongest advocate.

The Patent Office Library, Mr. Hulme, has a collection of 120,000 volumes, said to be one of the best in the world.

The last weeks of my stay were spent among the provincial towns, going to Cardiff, Wales; Edinburgh and Glasgow, Scotland; and Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Bath and Bristol, England.

Liverpool and Manchester have splendid library systems and appear to take the lead in Great Britain, merely looking from the American point of view."—From the *Brooklyn Citizen*.



## A CARD CLASS REGISTER.

By A. J. PHILIP, *Public Library, Gravesend*.

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IT is rash to describe anything as "new" in library practice, as one is constantly finding inventions of to-day in use fifty or a hundred years ago, or in the libraries of the Middle Ages. The following, however, is not in general use; there is therefore the possibility that it is not in use at all: at all events, it may be of interest to those who have to face the ever-recurring difficulties of a fixed classification and the ordinary form of shelf catalogue. The circumstance which gave rise to the scheme was the necessity of preparing a system of partial open access. This partial or discretionary open access made a simple shelf notation essential, for use with the indicator method of issue and charging, together with a close moveable classification. The use of the accession number as the call number was too clumsy, and was

absolutely impossible with the catalogue proposed. And the size of the lending library for which it was devised, some 8,000 volumes, made the application of the Dewey or the Quinn-Brown Adjustable classifications in their entirety inadvisable. A compromise was therefore effected, suitable enough under the particular circumstances, but arranged without any view to general application. This point was of less importance, as within each class the sub-sections may be so readily re-arranged.

A short definition of the use of the term "class register" may be advisable. It is applied to that short-entry list of books usually in the lending library, and known variously as the shelf-register, stock-book, class catalogue, and by that name used above, viz., class register.

The books are divided into fourteen main classes, lettered "A" to "O" inclusive, and omitting "I." They are :

Theology and Religion.  
 Philosophy and Psychology.  
 Law, Politics, and Social Life and Science.  
 History and Laws of Literature and Language.  
 Natural and Mathematical Sciences.  
 Applied Science, and Fine, Useful, and Recreative Art.  
 General Geography, Topography, and Travel.  
 History.  
 General Biography.  
 Prose Fiction.  
 Juvenile Literature.  
 Music.  
 Poetry and the Drama.  
 Miscellaneous.

Religious history will be placed in the first class, in the same way that individual biographies are placed in the classes which the work of their subjects warrants, and not in the general classes "Biography" and "History." "General Biography" applies equally to works containing a number of individual biographies and to single lives of individuals whose work embraced a variety of pursuits. Each of these classes is again divided into sections, *i.e.*, the sub-sections in Class A are at present :

Bible Texts.  
 " " Old Testament only.  
 " " New Testament only.  
 " Commentaries.  
 " " Old Testament only.  
 " " New Testament only.  
 Christology.  
 Religion.  
 Science and Religion.  
 Theology.  
 Religious and Church History and Geography.  
 History of the Bible.





## LIBRARY MAGAZINES: THEIR PREPARATION AND PRODUCTION.

*By* W. C. BERWICK SAYERS *and* JAMES D. STEWART, *Croydon Public Libraries.*

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V.

### CATALOGUING THE ADDITIONS.

22. The question of the treatment of additions practically resolves itself into a discussion of codes of cataloguing rules. The scope of these articles can scarcely be said to embrace such a discussion; and, in general, the method of cataloguing for the magazine must be in consonance with the current practice of the library. However, English codes of rules dealing with subjectival catalogues are few, and probably the most practical of them, that by Mr. L. Stanley Jast, is only accessible in serial form scattered over three volumes of the *Library World*. As this code has stood the test of practical application for a number of years and has been proved absolutely satisfactory, we have thought it desirable to give it here in a condensed form. We alone are responsible for the condensation. All argument and explanation have been omitted, although we have retained many of Mr. Jast's examples. It has also been brought up-to-date. To librarians who contemplate the issue of a magazine we commend a careful examination of this code, which we are convinced needs only to be more widely known to be more widely used.

ABRIDGED JAST CODE OF RULES FOR CLASSIFIED CATALOGUING.

#### DEFINITIONS.

1. **Entry**—all information given in the catalogue.
2. **Description**—includes the Mark and all that comes before it.
3. **Note**—whatever comes after the Mark.
4. **Heading**—all that precedes the Title; the Title does not need defining.
5. **Aftertitle**—all that comes between the Title and the Imprint.
6. **Imprint**—covers volumes, illustrations, date and the like, and series.
7. **Mark**—number or symbol by which the book is arranged.

#### THE HEADING.

*When not under Author.*

8. Enter works about works under the author of the works treated of, as:

MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY, FELIX.    **Hathaway, J.**  
**W. G.** An Analysis of M.'s Organ Works.

9. Enter works about persons under the persons, as :

SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM. **Dowden, Edward. S. :** His Mind and Art.

*The Author.*

10. "Author" means the person who writes a book, or who is cause of its existence.

11. Editors of collections are to be regarded as authors. In the case of a collection from a single writer, the book goes under the writer, but the editor is given a sub-author entry, as :

**Hunt, Leigh. Kent, Charles, (Ed.).** L. H. as Poet and Essayist : Choicest Passages from His Works.

12. Do not distinguish between compilers, adapters, selectors, etc.: call them all editors.

13. Following rule 10 put

*a* Government publications under country, and then department.

*b* Societies not local, under first word, not an article, of name.

*c* Local societies, under place, and then name.

14. Or in *a* leave out country when Great Britain, entering under the department only ; as :

**Home Office.** Reports of H.M. Inspector of Mines for the Liverpool District, 1898.

But

**United States. Geological Survey. Gilbert, G. K.** Lake Boneville.

15. If the work is "by" somebody, as in preceding example, a sub-author entry is necessary.

16. Treat publications of publishing societies, as the Parker Society, as separate works under their own authors, with the name of the society added as a series-title.

*Anonymous works.*

17. Enter anonymous works under the first word, not an article, of the title, if the author is not known. All works are anonymous which do not bear the author's name on the title-page.

18. But enter under author, where possible, and write *Anon.* after the name, *e.g.* :

**Smith, Harry. Anon.** The Old Beech Tree.

*Under What Name and Part of Name.*

19. Enter kings, popes, friars, persons canonized, and others known chiefly by their first names, under the first name ; all others under the surname.

20. Enter compound names under the last part of the name is English or naturalized foreign ; under the first part if foreign. When entry is under last part give first part in full with hyphen, as :

**Gould, Sabine Baring-.**



21. Enter surname with prefix, if English, under prefix; if French, under prefix, except "de" and "d'"; if any other language do not enter under prefix. Prefixes spelled as part of the name are to be entered in that form, *e.g.* **Vandyck**.
22. Enter married women under their latest names, with earlier names bracketed after; if more than one, in the order they are borne, *e.g.* :

**Lean, Mrs. Francis**, (Florence Marryat, *Mrs. Ross Church*).

23. Enter under the latest name; therefore, put noblemen under their titles, *e.g.* **Lytton, Edward Bulwer-**, *Lord*.
24. Enter pseudonymous books under the real name if known, adding the pseudonym in italics between brackets, *e.g.*

**Stannard, Mrs. H. E. V.**, (*J. S. Winter*).

Cross reference *Winter, J. S.* See **Stannard, Mrs. H. E. V.**

25. Where a name is known to be a pseudonym but the real name is unknown, enter under pseudonym and italicise it. If uncertain treat as a real name.
26. Phrases are not pseudonyms, and books bearing a phrase for the author are to be treated anonymous, *e.g.*,  
**METAL TURNING**; by a Foreman Pattern Maker.
27. But, if the name is known, the phrase may be bracketed after it like a pseudonym, and referred from, when it is constantly used, as **Jordan, Denham**, (*A Son of the Marshes*).

*The Forename.*

28. If there is one forename, put in full; if more, put initials only; thus, **Cromie, Robert**; but, **Crocker, B. M.**
29. In applying rule 28, do not drag from their oblivion forenames dropped by an author. Thus, enter **Dickens, Charles**, not **Dickens, C. H. J.** because he happened to be christened Charles John Huffam Dickens. Call an author what he calls himself.
30. Enter all title prefixes, *e.g.* *Rev. Col. Sir*, etc., using the accepted abbreviations, but only when used by writers as part of their names. Thus, **Henslow, Rev. Prof. George**; but **Huxley, T. H.**, because the latter did not describe himself as professor.
31. Disregard title suffixes, *e.g.* LL.D., M.D. etc.

*Dual or Multi-Authorship.*

32. In cases of dual authorship, enter under both authors, referring to the second in the author-index, and under the topic when desirable. Write **O'Gorman, Daniel, and Young, J. R.**; not **O'Gorman, Daniel, and J. R. Young**. Refer as **Young, J. R.** See **O'Gorman, Daniel, and Young**.
33. When there are more than two authors, enter the first, adding in italics, *and Others*.

34. When several distinct treatises by various authors appear in one volume, these should appear. Example, the Badmington treatise on Fencing, to be entered thus :

**Pollock, W. H., and Others.** Fencing ; Boxing ; by **E. B. Michell** ; Wrestling ; by **W. Armstrong.**

"And Others" in this case refers to "Fencing," which, having more than two authors, follows rule 33.

35. When the author's name is used in more than one form, use the best known, and enter thus, **Donatello, Donato Bardi, called.**

#### THE TITLE.

##### *What to Omit.*

36. Omit only non-informative or redundant matter. In all cases of doubt, retain.
37. Never abridge at the first word, not an article, of the title.
38. Omit an article at the beginning of the title when it does not affect the meaning, but retain where doubtful.
39. Never omit words affecting the grammar of the title.
40. First titles of novels should rarely be abridged, but secondary titles should be disregarded unless they supply some definite information about the story.
41. Secondary titles of non-fictional works are often the most informative, and should generally be retained.
42. Examples of abridged titles ; parts left out are bracketed :
- Woman's Influence in the East : (as Shown in the Noble  
Lives of Past Queens of India.
- Mad Tour : (or a Journey Undertaken in an Insane  
Moment) Through Central Europe on Foot.
- : (being the) Report of the Education Section.
- : (a Treatise on the) Meanings of Armorial Bearings.

##### *Additions.*

43. Add nothing unless it is absolutely necessary to complete the sense. An "and" or a "with" will as a rule be all that is required.
44. All added matter must be put within square brackets.

##### *Punctuation.*

45. Use ":" between the main and secondary titles, and ";" to separate different treatises bound together, as :
- Art of England ; Pleasures of England : Lectures in Oxford.
46. Use ":" to introduce a special or supplementary statement, as :
- Colour : a Text-Book of Modern Chemistry : with  
Applications to Art and Industry.
- but not when the connection is too close.
47. The punctuation on the title page should be altered to conform to these rules. Brackets should be replaced by commas.

*Capitalisation.*

48. Capitalise every word in a title except connecting words and articles.
49. In all other parts of the entry, capitalise only when grammatically necessary.

*Names in Titles.*

50. Treat forenames of persons occurring in a title according to rule 28 ; but do not supply a full name where only an initial is given. Enter fictitious names without change.
51. A title in a title, or names of ships, etc., in a title, are distinguished by inverted commas.

*Translations.*

52. In translations give the original titles when quoted in the book, as :

**Kant, Immanuel.** On Education. (Ueber Pädagogik.)

53. If, however, the title of the English version differs from the original, the original title must be added :

**Hugo, Victor.** By Order of the King. (L'Homme qui Rit.)

54. State the language of the book when this is not clear from the title, e.g. :

**Erckmann and Chatrian.** Waterloo. (In French.)

**Hugo.** Les Misérables. (In English.)

**Spenser.** Faery Queen. (Modernised spelling.)

*Dates.*

55. Add, in square brackets, dates of periods dealt with, to titles of works on history.
56. In histories "from the earliest times," give only the date to which the work is brought down.
57. Add dates of journeys to works of travel, as :
- Decle.** Three Years in Savage Africa [1891-94].
58. Of collective biographies which fall into any sequence which can be called a period, as :
- Wilkinson.** From Cromwell to Wellington: Twelve Soldiers [1642-1852].
59. Of correspondence and diaries, as :

**Landor.** Letters, Private and Public [1838-63].

*Abbreviations.*

60. Do not abbreviate words in titles ; but, if an important word is repeated, it may be represented by its initial when the meaning is perfectly clear, as :

**Fiske.** Discovery of America : with Some Account of Ancient A. and the Spanish Conquest.

(To be continued.)



## THE HOME LIBRARY IN THE UNITED STATES.

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THE Home Library movement is rapidly becoming a recognized branch of philanthropic work. The object of the movement is to place good books within the reach of those children whose opportunities for reading are confined to unwholesome literature. A library case, containing about twenty books, is placed in the home of a child who acts as librarian. Once a week a group of ten or twelve children from the neighbourhood, under the direction of a volunteer visitor, gather about the library case to exchange books, discuss the books they have read, play games, tell stories, and have a general good time. When a set of books has been sufficiently read, it is moved on to a new group, and another case takes its place.

In Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, the home libraries are supervised by charitable institutions. In New York, Cincinnati, Helena, and Pittsburg they are maintained by the Public Libraries. The charitable and library associations in Providence combine in the work. Brooklyn, Chicago, and Albany have placed them under the management of library schools and associations. Boston and Pittsburg alone have paid supervisors in charge of the work.

The home library work was first developed on a large scale by Charles W. Birtwell, Superintendent of the Children's Aid Society of Boston."—*C. R. Henderson ; Modern Methods of Charity.*



## THE LIBRARY PRESS.

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AN editorial on the new "A.L.A. Book-list" occupies the most prominent position in the March *Library Journal*. "It is a satisfaction to welcome the A.L.A. Book-list, of which the first number has just been issued by the A.L.A. Publishing Board, as a beginning in the 'evaluation' of current books for librarians by librarians, so long discussed and so long desired." It is a pleasure to welcome it, but it cannot be welcomed "as a beginning." The *Library World* has been evaluating current books for librarians by librarians for the last five years, and many tributes have been paid to its usefulness. The selection, not of current but of "Religious and Theological Books" for Public Libraries is dealt with by George F. Bowerman. Mr. Bowerman makes a plea for the more general recognition of the claims of the religious section. Difficulties often arise in choosing for purchase religious, and especially theological books, or in deciding their acceptance as gifts, which do not arise in connection with any

other class of books. "A broad inclusive policy should be followed. All the leading works on religion and religions should be purchased, from those on the earliest pagan religions to those on the leading Christian and non-Christian religions of the present day. Encyclopædias, dictionaries, commentaries, concordances, and bibliographies, those of earlier publication so far as they are still of value, and those of recent date, the most conservative and the most liberal, should all find a place in the public library." The writer proceeds to examine the claims of controversial, sectarian and other works, and deals with his subject in a comprehensive fashion. William J. Fletcher forecasts the "Future of the Catalog." Of the dictionary catalogue he says: "I do not intend to intimate that the dictionary catalog is a thing to be disbelieved in and rejected, but rather to suggest that it has the character of a superstition in so far as it is accepted and religiously carried out on grounds that are traditional, rather than on any intelligent conviction that it meets present needs and is good for the future needs for which we must make provision. Two enormous changes have occurred in the library world since the dictionary catalog secured by virtue of its adaptation to things as they then were its commanding pre-eminence among catalog forms. One of these changes is in the size of our libraries, and the consequent extent and complexity of their catalogs. The other is in methods of administration and in the temper in which the relation of a library to its patrons is conceived." He comes to the conclusion that public catalogues of any description will soon become useless owing to the introduction of two features in library work. "The two factors are, first, access to minutely classified books on the shelves, and second, the reference librarian, or in smaller libraries the librarian, acting as guide, philosopher, and friend. Who wants a catalog now? Clearly not the reader, whose ends are served by substitutes we have provided. No, it is now the attendant who wants the catalog, and if it is made for the attendant it will not be the old-fashioned catalog. From this point of view I look to see developed in various libraries, to take the place of the formal subject-catalog, interesting pieces of literary apparatus, taking shape from the individuality of the librarian or the reference librarian, and best adapted in each case to aid in exploiting most fully and most readily the resources of the library. This apparatus will consist of a constantly increasing collection of references; lists, made on the spot or procured from others; hap-hazard notes gathered in reading; anything which may prove a key to some literary treasure. It may be in the form of a card catalog or it may not. The cards in the catalog at the attendant's hand may be an index to a mass of material written on larger or smaller sheets laid in drawers or kept in a vertical-file cabinet." The difficulty of keeping an account of books in a University library, where they may be reference books one day, and in circulation the next, leads Willard Austen to describe "A Banking Method of Charging Books." The method is to allow a qualified borrower to draw out books on the guarantee of his signature in the same way that he would draw money from a bank. A freshman is allowed to draw two volumes, to be

kept two weeks; a senior, five volumes with a month's limitation, and a professor has credit to the number of thirty volumes with no time limit on those used for his work. A long extract is given from Mr. Jast's address on American libraries.

The April *Library Journal* is a School number. Mr. E. W. Gaillard describes an interesting experiment with bulletin boards in school library work taking place in New York. These boards set forth the terms under which teachers and pupils may use the library. One rule especially is worthy of note: "Teachers are often asked to endorse their pupils' applications for the privilege of using the library. This library regards such endorsements from teachers in the day schools merely as notes of introduction, and guarantors are not held financially responsible for losses that result from applications which have been signed for their pupils." The boards also call attention to the fact that the library prepares each week a set of books on the subject appearing on the school term plans. Miss A. C. Moore contributes a long paper on the story hour at the Pratt Institute Free Library. She sums up: "I firmly believe that some kind of story hour is both perfectly possible and highly desirable in every library where work with children is being done, whether it be a small and poor library or a rich and institutionalized one. The first essential is that someone shall believe in it heart and soul, and since the way to that belief lies far back in childhood, there is no alternative but to get back into one's own childhood; the next step is to muster all one's resources and prepare to make them tell toward the desired object; and, finally, to take all the things one is unable to do personally, find people who can do them and so order the work that it will seem an easy and a pleasant to come into it as a storyteller." Other shorter papers are on "The School Library Question in New York City"; "Work with Children and Schools in the Portland Public Library"; and "Notes on the Hartford Public Library in Relation to the Schools."

The November-December number of the *Literary Collector* is just to hand. It appears in a new and decidedly artistic *format*, and is as pleasing a magazine as a bibliophile could desire to have on his shelves. Henry E. Legler contributes a long and interesting bibliographical article on Longfellow's "Hiawatha," dealing with its origin, translations, and contemporary parodies. An appreciative obituary note on George H. Richmond, the well known and popular bookseller of New York, follows, and is accompanied by an "only authentic likeness" from the pencil of Frank A. Nankivell. There are many interesting notes, among them the following:—"American librarians have for long seemed to be absorbed in the mechanical and technical problems of library administration, to the detriment of their growth as bibliographers. They have held the palm for the best modern methods of providing the public with books, but have not approached their English *confrères* in the ability to put the mind of the student into contact with the contents of books. We shall gradually outgrow this distinction. Such signs as the formation of an American Bibliographical Society . . . show the trend of our library spirit.



The January-February *Literary Collector* opens with an account of seventeenth century American almanacs by Emily Foster Happer, and Arnold Lethwidge humorously examines a "thoroughly unique" catalogue of a private library. The frontispiece is a portrait of William Dunlap, about whom, it will be remembered, an article appeared some months ago.

The latest addition to the ranks of the Library Press is the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, the March number of which has come to hand. It is issued by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, and is typographically similar to the *Library Journal*. It records, primarily, library progress in Wisconsin, but contains also many useful notes on library work.

The *Library Assistant* for April contains a brief abstract of R. A. Peddie's address on "Librarianship as a Profession," and a compilation on "John Day," by F. J. P. Burgoyne.

The principal item in the May *Library Assistant* is a brief *résumé* of the entire question of Library Bulletins by Mr. W. C. Berwick Sayers. Owing to the treatment of so large a subject in so small a space, the information is, of course, very much condensed, but to those who do not know much about the subject it will be an admirable introduction. There is also a short paper on the Juvenile Library by George F. Vale.

The April number of the *L. A. Record* contains the first instalment of Maurice B. Adams' paper on "Public Libraries: Their Building and Equipment." Says Mr. Adams: "That a considerable number of these institutions now in progress of erection are admirably planned, few would attempt to deny; but are we quite so sure that the majority of them are exactly equal to the demands which are already asserting themselves in regard to the ever-extending enterprise of education, which, in the near future, is calculated to assume even still larger proportions? He does not think this question can be answered in the affirmative, and gives his ideas as to the qualities necessary in a building that is to fulfil the requirements. He has also tried to give the opinions of the librarians themselves by boiling down a large number of answers received to circulars. At the outset, he complains of the limited rate as being responsible for much that is wrong. "The penny rate was fixed more than fifty years ago, when the question of Public Libraries was treated, as all experiments naturally are, in a half-hearted way, and, as a consequence, what was then thought ample has not only become an inadequate provision, but it is no longer capable of ensuring any real economy." The paper is illustrated by a number of plans. A very good short paper on the methods of popularising standard books other than novels is supplied by Mr. G. H. Elliott, who is of the opinion that open access, bibliographical guides, and similar features, can do much towards the desired end. Mr. James L. Dougan gives a brief description of the collection of books for the blind at Oxford.



## LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS.

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## REPORTS.

**Library of Congress.** Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1904. 522 pp. 5 *illus.* 7 *plans*. Washington, 1904.

This report, as usual, is an interesting one, and fully maintains its position as one of the most inspiring of professional publications. To examine it in detail would be beyond the scope of this column, so we must content ourselves with a brief glance at some of the more important items. The library has increased during the year by 80,136 volumes, and 61,351 manuscripts, maps, pieces of music, and prints. The recorded number of visitors was 816,700, and the total expenditure \$555,968.12. The library now contains 1,179,713 volumes, and 723,882 manuscripts, &c., and employs 303 persons. Some of Mr. Putnam's remarks upon the staff are interesting. After noting various outside positions secured by members of the staff, he says: "The departure from our service of many skilled and experienced workers in subordinate positions is a serious loss not readily to be made good. Yet it represents a tendency to which we must submit, in which, indeed, we should take a certain satisfaction. For it implies that the National Library may become a training school, at least a school of useful experience for library workers in advanced fields. . . . The supply of trained workers to other libraries opens now an interesting, if unpremeditated, possible service of the National Library to the country at large. The library could not take the place of the library schools; it can not undertake to teach the 'elements.' . . . But to those well equipped in these preliminaries a few years at the National Library can now, I believe, be regarded as an experience of high stimulus and utility for that advanced service which will increasingly be demanded in those of our libraries serving the investigator, and which will not be superfluous in any of them." Such a result would undoubtedly be productive of certain advantages, not the least of which would be a standardization of methods. The work of the Division of Manuscripts is described, and the policy of the library in acquiring manuscripts outlined. It does not compete with local institutions in the purchase of material of merely local interest, nor does it seek to obtain by gift manuscripts that possess only a local value; such material is better kept in the various State libraries, leaving documents of national and general interest to be housed in the Library of Congress. The work of the Catalogue Division is fully dealt with, and particulars are given of the distribution of printed catalogue cards. The number of subscribers has increased about 35 per cent during the year, bringing the total up to 387, so that this work is now well established as a feature in the economy of American libraries. Twenty-five depository centres in America now contain complete sets, and

arrangements have been made to deposit sets at Brussels and Sydney. "The most noticeable change in the method of distribution during the year has resulted from the decision to supply cards in quantities to publishers to circulate among libraries as a means of advertising their publications, as well as for use in cataloguing. One of the leading publishing houses has purchased for this purpose about 20,000 cards. How this indirect method of distribution will affect the work at the Library of Congress, it is as yet too early to determine." Various appendices are included, among them being an illustrated report on the exhibit of the Library of Congress at the St. Louis Exposition. Part two of the volume is composed of a "Select List of Recent Purchases."

**St. Louis, 1903-04.** Stock 175,578 volumes; volumes issued 1,051,285; borrowers 59,476; expenditure for year \$280,908. 15,414 volumes have been added during the year. An analysis of the registration of various parts of the city reveals the fact that the commercial and professional classes use the library more than any others, and also that those who have had occasion to use the library are most willing to vote appropriations for its maintenance and enlargement. There is an interesting note on the model library at the St. Louis Exposition.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Malvern Public Library.** Free Libraries: Their Uses and Ideals. By Prof. Knight, LL.D. 31 pp. 8vo. Portraits. 1905.

An address delivered at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Malvern Public Library on 8th February. Much better than the usual opening ceremony address, and very comprehensive; beginning with the idea of books, and working down through the history of the Public Library movement, with digressions on such topics as the uses of libraries to women.

#### CATALOGUES.

**Brighton Public Library.** Victoria Lending Library. Class List of Philology and Literature. 210 pp. 8vo. 1905. Price 6d.

This is part three of the classified catalogue of the lending department. It is compiled on the same lines as the parts already noted. The Dewey classification is employed, and the first three letters of the author's name are added to the class mark; as:

#### 414 PHONOLOGY. VISIBLE SPEECH.

414 Bell (Alexander Melville). The science of speech. 1897.  
Bel

Entries are fairly full, and contents set out where necessary. A pleasing example of good classified cataloguing.

**Waterloo-with-Seaforth Public Library.** Classified List of Books in the Library on Natural Science, Useful Arts, and Fine and Recreative Arts. Compiled by Kate Fearnside, Librarian. 62 pp. 1905.

This also is a class list arranged according to Dewey, and is compiled on practically identical lines. An excellent list.



## BULLETINS.

**Bromley Public Library.** Occasional List, 4: Reading List on Botany and Horticulture. *Gratis*. A two-page, brief title list, arranged under broad headings. No annotations are given, but a point of interest is the marking employed to give a rough indication of the character of the book. Thus, an italic *b* preceding the author's name signifies "best"; a *p*, popular; *e*, elementary, and so on. All entries are not thus marked, however, and what is a reader to think in such cases?

**Brooklyn:** *Bulletin*. March. The usual brief author list of additions.

**Harlesden:** *Class List of Additions to the Library*. March. *Gratis*. The first number of a quarterly magazine, issued by arrangement with Messrs. Willis. It contains the first portion of an article on "The Parish of Willesdon" and an annotated list of additions. The annotations are curiously uneven in quality, some being exceedingly good and others very bad. We would suggest that in future numbers an annotated reading list, or some similar feature, be given instead of the article, which, after all, is of purely antiquarian interest and hardly within the province of the library.

**Nottingham:** *Library Bulletin*. May. Price  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. We must again note a slight improvement on this bulletin, which has gained in every way from a more vigorous censorship over matter.

**Pratt Institute:** *Monthly Bulletin*. January-February. *Gratis*. With this number, this bulletin appears in a new form, being about half the former size, with an increased number of pages. The arrangement of contents has also been changed from an alphabetical to a classed form. It is decidedly a change for the better.

**St. Louis:** *Monthly Bulletin*. April. Contains a classified and annotated list of additions.



## LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS.

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[*Special notes of general interest are invited for this department.*]

**Aberdeen.**—The new reading room and altered reference room of the Public Library were opened on May 18th. The change of the reading room from its previous vault-like quarters to a light and airy situation is highly appreciated, while the alterations in the arrangements of fixtures and furniture in the reference room gives increased accommodation to students.

**Battersea.**—The local collection in the Public Library has received considerable additions, and bids fair to become of considerable value and interest; books, photographs, prints, pictures, engravings, &c., bearing on local subjects, are solicited.

**Bethnal Green.**—*The Westminster Review* for May, contains an article entitled "The working of an East End library", a plea for Bethnal Green Public Library, which has outgrown its present ancient quarters, and constantly grows in usefulness under Mr. G. F. Hilcken's care.

**Boldon.**—At the name of Boldon one's thoughts go back to that great survey of the county palatine of Durham, made in A.D. 1183, and called the "Boldon Buke," a valuable supplement to Domesday Book; and somehow it seems fit and proper to find that a Public Library has been provided in this now populous mining centre. The building has been erected mainly through the munificence of Dr. Carnegie, who contributed £1,600 for the erection of the building.

**Chelmsford.**—Mr. J. W. Howarth, who for some years past has been chief-assistant at the Warrington Municipal Library and Museum, has secured the position of Librarian and Curator of the new Public Library and Museum at Chelmsford, a post for which some twenty years' experience renders him eminently suitable. Mr. C. E. Ridley, J.P., is first in the field as a donor of books for the library, a letter, containing his generous offer of £100, being read at the Town Council Meeting, on May 30th.

**Coatbridge (N.B.).**—On May 18th the new Public Library, erected at a cost of £15,000, was opened by Councillor William Orr, who expressed regret at the absence of Dr. Carnegie, to whom the building is due. Mr. James Gardiner, the librarian, may well be proud of this commodious and handsome structure.

**Criccieth.**—The opening ceremony of the Public Library, announced in our issue of April, duly took place on Easter Monday, when Mr. Greaves, Lord Lieutenant of Carnarvonshire, formally declared the building open. The library, a commodious structure with the principal rooms on two floors, was designed by Mr. Rowland L. Jones, the county architect.

**Douglas (Isle of Man).**—Mr. John Taylor, the librarian, has succeeded in providing an admirable series of lectures throughout the winter months, his great object being "to arouse a more wide-spread acquaintance with the useful and wholesome literature to be found at the library." The last of the series was delivered by Mr. W. Crowther, librarian of Derby Public Library, on American Humorists, and provided a delightful hour's entertainment.

**Eastbourne.**—On May 15th, Dr. Carnegie visited Eastbourne, and received the freedom of that borough in recognition of his splendid gift to the Public Library and Institute. *The Daily Graphic* of May 17th gives a good portrait of Dr. Carnegie, and a view of the buildings towards which he contributed £10,000.

**Falmouth.**—At the meeting of the Public Library Authority on April 27th, it was stated that not a single book had been lost since the library was opened. The librarian's report was most satisfactory and showed that great and growing interest is taken in the library. Several recent gifts are recorded.

**Govan.**—Mr. R. Robertson, the librarian, writes us that though the views of the library, on which we based our report in last month's issue, show no upper floor, there is a second story, but with its windows hidden from near view by the stone balustrade in front.

**Haddington, N.B.**—Some hundreds of volumes have been presented by the Prime Minister to the Town Library, and will shortly be available for issue.

**Hamilton, N.B.**—Mr. Cullen's plans for the Public Library have passed the Dean of Guild Court. On the ground floor will be the lending library and reading rooms, while the upper floor will be devoted to the reference library, ladies' room, and a lecture hall.

**Hammersmith.**—*The Builder*, May 20th, contains a plate illustrative of Sculpture for the Hammersmith Central Library. The figures of Shakespeare and Milton are particularly striking, being 8-ft. in height, and executed in Portland stone.

**Hull.**—Apr<sup>o</sup>p<sup>o</sup>s the discussion on the "Newspaper Room" in our recent issues, we note serious trouble in the Hull Public Libraries, where the tramp and the betting loafer are just now too much in evidence. A sub-committee has been appointed to deal with such undesirables. We have our own views on the method to be adopted, but probably their application would be considered too drastic in these democratic days.

**Islington.**—Considerable progress has been made in the work of organizing a library system for this large Metropolitan borough. Three sites have been secured, out of the five required, and there is a limited competition now proceeding for the design of the central library in Holloway Road. Architects nominated by Mr. John Belcher, A.R.A., have been appointed to prepare designs for the four branch libraries, and Mr. Henry T. Hare has completed his plan for the North branch in Upper Holloway. The West branch, for the Barnsbury and Caledonian Road districts, has been entrusted to Professor Beresford Pite, and as all the architects selected are men of distinction, it is hoped that Islington will secure a unique series of buildings. Temporary offices have been established at 20, St. Mary's Road, near Highbury Station, and there Mr. James Duff Brown, the chief librarian, will carry on the work of organization.

**Jerusalem.**—Mr. Israel Abrahams is appealing to the Anglo-Jewish Public in support of the Central Library in Jerusalem. This institution is carried on by the Jewish community, who have formed a committee in London to give regular help to the library,

**King's Lynn.**—On May 18th Dr. Carnegie opened the new Public Library buildings, towards which he has subscribed so liberally. Many pleasing remarks passed from Dr. Carnegie worthy of being enshrined in Britons' memories, and the day's proceedings will not soon be forgotten by the good folk of Lynn in general, and by Mr. Maw, the librarian, in particular, especially as to the latter gentleman Dr. Carnegie privately intimated his willingness to give additional aid, if necessary.



Mr. Herbert J. Green, the architect, has succeeded in producing a building of great exterior attraction, with interior suited to its purpose as a Public Library.

**Leicester.**—The new Central Public Library was opened by Dr. Carnegie on May 8th, and proves to be a building worthy of the large sum it has cost. Without much evidence of ambitious external ornament we have here a pleasing exterior, and a practical, useful interior, eminently adapted for its purpose. Mr. Edward Burgess, the architect, presented Dr. Carnegie with a commemorative gold key.

**London: Guildhall.**—From the *City Press* we learn that:

"Mr. Deputy White still perseveres with his scheme for the transfer to the Guildhall Library of the records of the past embodied in the minute books of City parishes. Little by little, he is convincing even those who at the outset were bitterly opposed to his suggestion. Up to the present time no fewer than 38 parishes have already deposited their old books at the library, while the rectors and churchwardens of several others are considering the advisability of following the example thus set. In the vestries of the churches the books, for the most part, are exposed to loss by robbery, and destruction by fire, and in addition they are generally inaccessible to the student who seeks to delve into the dim and distant past. At the Guildhall Library, on the other hand, they are carefully stored in strong rooms, and may be consulted at any time by those who make the necessary application to the librarian."

**Lowestoft.**—The Public Library in Clapham Road, erected by means of Dr. Carnegie's gift of £6,000, was opened on May 11th, by the Mayoress (Miss E. Tuttle). Mr. George Leighton, the architect, was heartily congratulated on his success in designing the large and handsome building.

**Mansfield.**—The *Nottingham Express*, of May 18th, contains an illustration of the New Public Library (opened on May 24th), to which we hope to refer again.

**Montrose.**—The *Montrose Standard* has been publishing a series of articles by Mr. E. Pinnington, on the Public Library. They are pleasantly discursive, touching on things ancient and modern, and occasionally illustrated. The "Brown Mansion," built in 1688, was figured recently, and in the issue of April 29th we had a likeness of Mr. J. Christison, the librarian.

**Onich (N.B.).**—To the long list of Highland and other villages benefited by the kindly thought of Mr. James Coats, jun., must now be added Onich, in Kalmallie Parish, Inverness, to which he has presented a small library of books in bookcases.

**Peterborough.**—Mr. W. J. Willcock, the librarian, contributed to the *Peterborough Advertiser*, of April 22nd, a capital plea for the utility of the Public Library, together with a satisfactory report on the past year's work.

**Southend.**—By the casting vote of the Mayor it was decided, on May 16th, to proceed at once with the erection of the Public Library. Let us hope that with this decision the somewhat heated feelings on the library question may cool, and the Council work together to make the institution a success.

**Southport.**—Mr. F. H. Mills, the Public Librarian, reports that wanton damage has been done in the reference library, a copy of the large "Standard Dictionary" having been mutilated, its valuable coloured plates being torn and mutilated. Fortunately such vandalism is rare in our libraries, though even the British Museum Library has suffered occasionally, and a similar complaint came from Preston in April.

**Wallasey.**—The great betting-news question was raised at the meeting of the Library Committee on May 11th, but Mr. E. A. Baker, the librarian, agreed with some members that interest in racing news does not necessarily imply betting, and no steps will at present be taken to obliterate racing intelligence.

**Waterford.**—Dr. Carnegie gives a further sum of £200 to the Public Library, to be used for the necessary equipment thereof, having already presented £5,000 towards the erection of the building.

**Woolwich.**—The proposed Eltham Carnegie Library and adjoining public buildings are the subject of a plate in *The Building News* of April 28th, from the design of Mr. Maurice B. Adams. The character of the still picturesque street of Eltham is happily retained in Mr. Adams' drawing.

**Worthing.**—The Library Committee notified to the Town Council the resignation of Mr. P. W. Charles, the honorary librarian, which was accepted with regret. It was determined, on the motion of the Mayor, that a resolution of thanks for his good services should be engrossed on vellum and presented to Mr. Charles.

**Wrexham.**—Subject to Dr. Carnegie's approval, the design of Mr. Vernon Hodge, of Teddington, will be carried out in the building of the new Public Library. Mr. W. E. Willink, of Liverpool, the consulting architect, spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Hodge's design, which he selected from over a hundred plans sent in by architects.

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**Mr. J. W. Brown**, of Accrington, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library at Kendal. Mr. Brown was four years in this library, whence he went to Shoreditch library for two years, and was afterwards at Cardiff, and in South Africa for some years, he thus returns to Kendal ripe in experience.

WE congratulate the Governors of the Linenhall Library, Belfast, upon their selection of **Mr. Burgoyne, jun.**, for the important office of chief librarian. To quote the words of the *Northern Whig*:

"The choice was made in favour of Mr. F. J. P. Burgoyne, the chief senior assistant of Battersea Public Libraries, where he has had seven years' experience in a library containing over 55,000 volumes, and having an average daily issue of 900 volumes. Mr. Burgoyne is a young man possessing most excellent recommendations. He was educated at the City of London Schools and King's College, and holds certificates for practical knowledge of scientific classification, and for library history and administration. . . . It is also interesting to note that Mr. Burgoyne is of a stock eminent for library knowledge, his father being one of the foremost librarians in London, and the author of a most important work on library architecture."

**Mr. Mellor**, has received the appointment of Public Librarian at Eccles. On Leaving Kendal the committee of that library expressed their high appreciation of the work done by Mr. Mellor and the success which attended his services.

WE regret to announce the death of **Mr. George Morgan**, late librarian of Neath Public Library, which took place on May 9th.

**Mr. C. F. Newcombe**, librarian of the the Passmore Edwards Library, North Camberwell, has contributed a sonnet on "Keats," to the Hampstead Annual for this year.

THE late **Arthur Strong**, Librarian to the House of Lords, has not only been the subject of obituary notice in *The Times*; the *Cornhill Magazine* for May contains a long appreciative article by Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, and Lord Balcarras has contributed a memoir to the recently published volume of Strong's "Critical Studies." To the latter work we hope again to refer.

**Mr. W. J. Vellenoweth**, who has received the appointment of librarian to Nunhead Public Library, has had good practical experience, having been first librarian of the North Camberwell Library.

**Mr. Edward Wood**, of Bingley, has been appointed librarian of the new Public Library at Birkdale, Southport.

**Mr. Daniel W. Herdman**, Assistant in the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Public Library, has been appointed librarian at Grahamstown. The appointment we understand was made by Mr. John Minto, Chief Librarian of the Brighton Public Library, acting on behalf of the Grahamstown Public Library Committee.

**Mr. W. G. Wilding**, Sub-Librarian of Bournemouth Public Library has been appointed sub-librarian of the Finsbury Public Libraries.

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*The "Book Selector" is held over to next month owing to pressure on our space.*



## LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

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### THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE seventh sessional meeting of the Library Association was held at the London School of Economics on May 15th, when Mr. C. T. Davis (Wandsworth) occupied the chair, and Mr. George Smith read an interesting and able paper on "Old Newspapers." This was discussed by Messrs. Prideaux, Hulme, Kettle, Jast, Davis and others, and a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Smith, was carried by the meeting. The accuracy of the Minutes of the previous meeting was called in question, Mr. Chennell claiming that Mr. Savage's amendment



was only substituted for the first part of his original motion and that the latter part should stand. This was agreed to by a majority of the meeting and accordingly the second part of Mr. Chennell's motion, as printed in the *Library World*, p. 305, should be added to Mr. Savage's amendment as printed on p. 306.

#### BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE Forty-eighth Meeting of this Association was held at Dudley, on Wednesday, May 17th. The afternoon was spent in exploring the picturesque neighbourhood of the Wren's Nest, the ruins of the ancient Priory, and the Castle grounds. The members were entertained at tea by Alderman Garratt, (Chairman of the Free Library Committee), and afterwards the meeting was held in the Art Gallery, Councillor Walter Hughes, (a vice-president) in the chair.

A paper was read by Mr. Robert K. Dent, on the Librarian as a Collector, and discussion followed. The question for this meeting was introduced by Mr. A. G. Burt, (Handsworth), the subject being: "What should be the scope of the Annual Report of a Public Library." Mr. Burt expressed the opinion that in many cases the size of the Annual Report was in inverse ratio to the size and importance of the library, and expressed himself in favour of a brief and concise report, omitting such matters as ages and occupations of borrowers, lists of additions during the year, reports on the librarian's visits to conferences, &c. A spirited discussion followed, in which many of the members took part. The concluding business of the meeting was the proposal to affiliate the District Association to the Library Association. It was not found practicable to come to a decision owing to the lateness of the hour and the exigency of railway arrangements, and the further consideration of the question was postponed to the Annual Meeting in October.



### CORRESPONDENCE.

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#### EAST LONDON.

SIR,—Mr. Weare in his letter last month has taken exception to a paragraph in an article by us appearing in the April *Library World*. The paragraph is:—

"Again, local conditions exercise no small influence on the matter to be published; the contents must be suitable and attractive to the clientèle of the library. As a consequence, the magazine of, say, the John Rylands' Library would differ in this respect from that of an East End of London library."

We are sorry that Mr. Weare has read into this a meaning never intended by us: that the inhabitants of East London are intellectually inferior to those of other places.

What we wished to express was that an institution like the John Rylands' Library, being utterly different in character from an ordinary

Public Library, must necessarily make a different appeal through its magazine; and also that the local conditions and events of each library district should, to a certain extent, be mirrored in the contents of individual library magazines.

The East of London was certainly not selected because it is supposed by some to be intellectually destitute, but because, being so familiar, it drove the point home. Had we instanced a remote country village, no doubt it would, theoretically, have served our purpose, but it would not have driven our point home with equal force.

That a narrow-minded and ignorant contempt for the East End does exist in various quarters is unfortunately true, but we can assure Mr. Weare that personally we look towards our East—which has produced so many great men—in much the same way as do the Mahomedans to theirs.

W. C. BERWICK SAYERS.  
JAMES D. STEWART.

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#### EFFICIENT ASSISTANTS.

Sir,—The subject of courtesy was briefly referred to in your last number, your correspondent wisely agreeing that politeness on the part of library assistants is of paramount importance. Unhappily, from reasons of defective early training or education, the assistant with ideal manners is a rarity.

May I offer a few hints to library assistants on the acquirement of refined manners? In the first place an agreeable talking voice, without twang or objectionable accent, should be acquired, while officiousness, or patronizing manners should be carefully held in check. The assistant should also guard against being too friendly—the hail-fellow-well-met style being particularly offensive to readers of the intellectual class.

Let the assistant be a “living catalogue” if such an abortion be his ambition, the readers will not object to this if he remain as silent and as effectual as his prototype. But the assistant who poses in this capacity too frequently suffers from “swollen head,” his egotism and priggishness running riot to the weariness of an inoffensive public.

The well-meaning youth (and I doubt not your correspondent is such a one) should give his services as intelligently and unostentatiously as possible; all his intercourse with the public should be *to the point*, and while entirely effacing himself and his own assumed cleverness in the process, his sole aim should be to help the inquirer to find the subject or matter he is seeking,

Yours faithfully,

E. K. N. BARTLETT.

May 19th, 1905.

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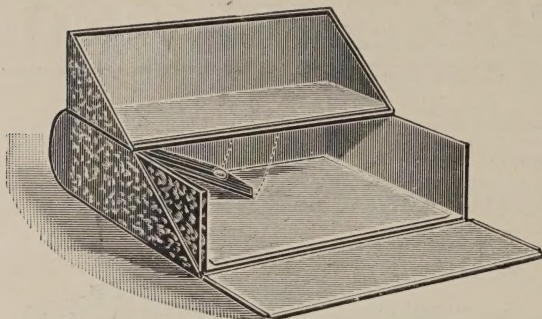
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